

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS
New York, March 25.—Silver, 60 1/2c; lead, \$7.90; spelter, not quoted; copper, quiet, electrolytic, nearby, \$22.00; \$22.50; June and later, \$27.00 @ \$27.50.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

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TWENTY-SIX PAGES

WEATHER — Utah: Increasing Cloudiness Tonight and Sunday; Warmer Tonight and in South Portion Sunday.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1916.

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German Raider and Armed British Liner Engage in Hottest Naval Fight of War

AMERICAN LIVES ARE LOST WHEN BRITISH SHIPS ARE TORPEDOED

Twenty-five United States' Citizens Face Death on Cross-channel Steamship Which Was Torpedoed or Struck Mine—Ship Carried 386 Passengers and Crew of Fifty—Two Americans Known to Be Seriously Injured and One Missing—Four American Lives Lost on Dominion Liner Which Was Also Torpedoed by German Submarines.

Paris, March 25, 4:50 p. m.—Samuel F. Bemis, of Medford, Mass., a passenger on the Sussex, said today, that he saw plainly and unmistakably the wake of a torpedo coming toward the steamer.

Paris, March 25, 2 p. m.—Reports of the damaging of the Sussex obtained here today, states that she was torpedoed. The Sussex has arrived at Boulogne.

London, March 25, 10:15 a. m.—The cross-channel steamer Sussex, which was seriously damaged yesterday near the French coast, was towed into Boulogne early today, according to a dispatch to the Central News. Information received at Dover states that it is now regarded as certain that some lives were lost on the vessel, probably by the explosion which caused the damage to her. A few of the passengers are being brought to Dover, but the majority, who were taken off the steamer by the rescuing vessels, will be landed in France.

The London, Brighton & South Coast Railway company officials say that the passenger list of the Sussex shows that there were 25 Americans aboard.

Americans Seriously Injured.
Miss Baldwin, daughter of a prominent American resident of Paris, was injured seriously on the Sussex.

Miss Baldwin's father and mother also were on board the vessel. All have been taken to Boulogne. In addition to other injuries, Miss Baldwin's leg was broken.

Miss Alice Ruiz, of Colorado, and Wilder G. Penfield, of Merton College, Oxford, are among Americans saved.

Edward Huxley, president of the United States Export company, and Francis E. Drake, European manager of the company, are among the Americans rescued from the Sussex. They report that there was a heavy loss of life, including probably several Americans.

Last night's dispatches said there were 386 passengers on the Sussex and a crew of about fifty, indicating that 75 or more persons on the Sussex have not been accounted for.

According to official information from the admiralty this morning, between 90 and 100 passengers of the Sussex have been landed at Dover and about 250 passengers and members of the crew in France.

Mr. Bemis, who is a Harvard graduate, is not yet certain. One message says she was towed to Boulogne and another says

she was beached.

A number of Americans cross the channel by almost every passenger steamer, most of them on business. Bookings are not made in advance for particular steamers. Passengers having passports en train at London and their names are taken when they go aboard steamers. A large number of Americans obtained permits to go to France during the last week and it is a virtual certainty that a number of them were on the Sussex.

Mr. Bemis has made a deposition at the American embassy.

Chief Engineer Killed.
The chief engineer was killed by the explosion and the purser was seriously wounded. An American, whose name is not known to survivors who have reached London, was talking with the Baldwin family, close to the captain's bridge, when the explosion occurred. He has not been seen since that time and is supposed to have been lost.

The explosion occurred at about 3 p. m., when the Sussex was an hour and a half out of Folkestone. The wireless apparatus was destroyed and no help arrived until nearly midnight. Had it not been for the water-tight apartments, the Sussex would have sunk and the loss of life would have been heavier.

Story of Eyewitness.
Edward Huxley, who witnessed the catastrophe from beginning to end, states that several passengers and a number of the members of the crew undoubtedly were blown to atoms by the explosion.

Mr. Huxley told The Associated Press a remarkable story of the manner in which the forward part of the Sussex was torn off at the captain's bridge. The remaining portion of the vessel was so little damaged that even the electric lights continued to burn.

Mr. Huxley described the scene on the Sussex after the explosion as terrible. He would venture no opinion whether the disaster was caused by a mine or a torpedo.

DOMINION LINER IS TORPEDOED

Four Americans Are Missing—Eighteen Persons, Known to Be Aboard Ship Englishman, Are Unaccounted For.

Washington, March 25.—Consular reports to the state department today say the Dominion line steamer Englishman, sunk near the British Isles, was torpedoed and that four Americans are missing. The Englishman was a horse ship. The missing Americans are Peter McDonald, a horse foreman of Boston; George McDonald, a trimmer of Lawrence, Mass.; H. Buckley and M. A. Burke, addresses unknown.

The dispatches to the state department were from American Consul Armstrong at Bristol and said the Englishman was torpedoed at an unknown place and time and that 33 survivors had been brought into unnamed British port.

The American citizens known to be aboard the ship were not among the survivors.

The consul also reported that sixty more persons who were aboard the

BRITISH SINK GERMAN RAIDER

Five German Officers and 115 Men Captured in Fight Between Big English Liner and the Greif.

London, March 25, 1:50 p. m.—A German raider has been sunk in the North sea. Five German officers and 115 men, out of a total of 300, were captured. The British lost 74 men. The British armed merchantman Alcantara, which sunk the German raider, the Greif, was herself sunk.

The fight occurred in the North sea on February 29. The Greif was sunk by gunfire and the Alcantara by a torpedo.

The British losses were made up of five officers and 69 men. The Alcantara was a large liner belonging to the Royal Mail Packet company of Belfast. She had been in service of the British government for some time. Her gross tonnage was 15,300. She was 570 feet long and was built in Glasgow in 1913.

The following official statement was issued:

"An engagement occurred February 29, in the North sea between the German armed raider, Greif, disguised as a Norwegian merchant vessel, and the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara, Captain T. E. Wardle. It resulted in the loss of both vessels, the German raider being sunk by gunfire and the Alcantara apparently by a torpedo.

"Five German officers and 115 men were picked up and taken prisoners out of the total complement, believed to have been over 300. The British losses amounted to five officers and 69 men.

"It should be noted that during the whole engagement the enemy fired over the Norwegian colors painted on the side of the ship.

"This news is now published as it is made clear by the receipt of a German wireless message that the enemy has learned that the Greif, a similar ship to the Moewe, had been destroyed before she succeeded in passing our line of patrols."

Attempt to Run Blockade.
The Greif attempted to run the British blockade the day the German raider was returned. Evidently it was expected the patrol squadron would be engaged in hunting for the Moewe, but the cordon of auxiliaries left no loophole.

Seeing herself in a tight hole, the Greif turned eastward, proceeding toward home in a leisurely manner so as not to attract too much attention, when she sailed by the Alcantara.

Hottest Fight of War.
The two ships lay almost side by side while the captain of the British steamer inquired by megaphone for particulars of the strange vessel, which, according to the official report, had the Norwegian colors painted on her sides, but which flew no flag. The inquiries from the Alcantara were answered in perfect Norwegian, but the actions of the raider aroused the suspicions of the British auxiliary. She was lowering a boat to send a searching party aboard when the Germans opened fire. The action is described as one of the hottest of the war, recalling duels between evenly matched frigates in the days before the time of iron clads. According to the British account, the German raider was put out of action by a few broadsides and sank after twelve minutes.

She was followed to the bottom a few minutes later by her victorious adversary which evidently fell victim of a torpedo launched from the Greif's tube a moment before the raider disappeared.

Other British warships soon appeared on the scene and rescued many members of the crews of the two fighters.

The naval authorities state that the Greif was as well equipped for raiding as was the Moewe.

Steamship Salybia Sunk.
London, March 25, 11:17 a. m.—Lloyd's says the British steamship Salybia has been sunk and the passengers and crew were saved.

The Salybia of 3,352 tons gross, 372 feet long and 46 feet beam, was built in 1904, at South Shields and was owned by Scrutton and Sons of London. In the last available shipping records, the vessel is reported as having left Barbados, on March 3, for London.

At Eighth Ward.—T. Earl Pardoe will be the speaker in the Eighth ward meeting house, tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. Walter Stephens will sing.

GERMANS REPORT VERDUN BURNING

Lively Artillery Duels in Meuse District But Situation Remains Unchanged—Hot Fight With Russ.

HEAVY LOSS REPORTED
French Are Active at Saloniki—Heavy Guns Are Brought Against Austro-Germans.

Berlin, March 25, via London, 3:56 p. m.—Verdun is in flames, according to today's official statement by the German army headquarters.

Paris, March 25, 1:45 p. m.—The French official statement says that the past night was quiet in the Verdun region, both east and west of the Meuse. Artillery duels were in progress in the Woerthe region.

The text of the statement follows:

"In the Argonne a surprise attack against the trenches of the enemy at Courtes Chaussees resulted in our taking some prisoners and inflicting losses on the enemy.

"The night passed quietly both west and east of the Meuse.

"In the Woerthe there has been an artillery duel near Molainville.

"There have been no important developments elsewhere on the front."

Berlin, March 24, via London, March 25, 12:40 p. m.—Military activity on the northern sector of the eastern battle front continues, despite alternating rain and snow.

Russian drum fire was heavy on the night of March 20, and, in the early morning of March 21, between the Narocz and Wisniew lakes and was particularly heavy just southward of Narocz lake, where the German line ran from Blisniki to Mokryza and thence to the westward.

Russians Heavy Losers.
The Russians directed their main attack against this small salient with a harassing concentric fire and the Germans drew back to their second line to avoid unnecessary losses. The Russians who came forward in heavy attacking columns were singularly repulsed and the Germans followed them to Blisniki and then retired. The Russians did not follow them the second time.

The Russians succeeded in capturing some trenches to the south of Wilczy, but they were driven out on the afternoon of March 21 and lost 600 men prisoners. The Russian losses were said to have been very heavy while the casualties of the Germans were declared to be light.

French Active at Saloniki.
Berlin, March 24, via London, March 25, 11:45 a. m.—The Berliner Tageblatt's Macedonian correspondent says that French forces from the entrenched camp at Saloniki have been showing activity in the neighborhood of Givelli, on the Serbian-Greek frontier where they fired ten shots from heavy guns against German-Austrian pioneers who were repairing bridges. The shots did no damage. The French also carried out a bombardment in the vicinity of Dolran. A number of small skirmishes between patrols have taken place, the correspondent adds.

The text of the official statement follows:

"Western theater: There have been no actual changes in the situation since yesterday. In the Meuse district artillery duels were especially lively and in the course of these engagements Verdun was set on fire.

"Eastern theater: West of Jacobstadt the Russians again opened an attack after having brought forward fresh Siberian troops and after strong artillery preparation had been made. The attack broke down with heavy losses to the Russians."

"All the enemy's efforts, even those repeated during the night against our front at Vidzy were completely unsuccessful.

"Further to the south, in the region of the Narocz lakes, the enemy yesterday, lightened his activity to artillery bombardments.

"Balkan theater: During a renewed aeroplane attack one enemy machine was brought down after an aerial battle between the enemy lines and our positions. It was there destroyed by artillery."

VILLA IS REPORTED FLEEING WEST IN SAN MIGUEL COUNTRY

Several Thousand American Soldiers Are Ranging Country South of Casas Grandes in Every Direction Trying to Locate Retreating Bandit—Wire Communication Out of El Paso Again Cut—Aviator Arrives From Front at San Antonio Bringing Dispatches to General Funston—Many Border Rumors Unfounded.

El Paso, Texas, March 25.—Pancheo Villa was reported today to be fleeing west in the San Miguel country, having successfully eluded the encircling ring that was being drawn around him by American and Carranza troops. News of the outlaw's retreat westward was brought here from El Valle, but could not be confirmed at Fort Bliss or in Mexican official circles.

Several thousand American soldiers are known to be ranging the country south of Casas Grandes in every direction trying to locate the bandit, but have not come into contact with him.

Wire Service Interrupted.
Wire communication out of El Paso into Mexico is still interrupted and it is believed that roving bands of Villistas are responsible for the wire cutting, having been detached from the main Villa command for this purpose. Mexican Consul Garcia was still without further word of the reported fight that the Carranzistas had with Villa at El Oso, south of Namiqualpa.

Dispatches received at Mexico City and Douglas, Arizona, apparently confirm the reports to El Paso from General Berti in the field that the troops of the de facto government had come into contact with Villa in the Santa Clara Canyon. General Pershing has made no mention of this battle and army officers here incline to the belief that it was probably little more than an outpost engagement.

Investigating Murder Story.
Major Sample, in command of the United States army base at Columbus, has been asked to investigate the report brought into Douglas, Arizona, that Villa bandits had crossed the border eight miles west of Columbus and murdered three Americans, two women and one man. The bandits, numbering one hundred or more, are said to have recrossed into Mexico after the killing. The presence of such a body of Villistas in the upper Galena district would be a threat to the line of communication to the base of the American expedition at Casas Grandes. Transportation over this line from Columbus southward is troublesome, the trails being badly cut and the heaviest motor trucks negotiating the desert with difficulty.

Juarez was quiet today and there were no surface indications that any trouble was impending. United States troops constantly guard the international bridges, power houses at El Paso and railroad tunnels while General Bell had a reserve in readiness to quell any uprising in Mexican quarters.

Sheriff Edwards of El Paso was on duty at his office all night but no trouble was reported in the city.

ARMY MAKING A GOOD IMPRESSION

Americans Colonists Believe Business Prosperity Between U. S. and Mexico May Be Restored.

ANXIOUS WATCH KEPT

Bishop Call Outlines Situations and What Results May Follow After American Soldiers Leave.

Headquarters, March 24, via Aeroplane to Columbus, March 25.—Americans who reside in the portion of Mexico through which the army chasing Villa has marched, express the belief that, barring conflict with the Mexican army, these American troops will have an opportunity to establish business prosperity between the United States and northwest Mexico.

Field Headquarters, U. S. Army in Mexico, March 25, via Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M.—A limitation of 250 to 300 words daily has been fixed as the quota that correspondents in the field are permitted to file from here daily owing to limited wire and wireless facilities. This permits the individual to file about 25 words daily. So far correspondents have not been permitted beyond field headquarters.

Field Headquarters, U. S. Army in Mexico, March 25, via Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M.—General Pershing, in a talk with correspondents, told them not to use names of officers or military units. He explained in a general way the movements now being made against Villa.

GENERAL OTIS HAS GOOD NIGHT

Los Angeles, Cal., March 25.—No change was noted today in the condition of General Harrison Grey Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times. The mild pneumonia from which he has been suffering for a week apparently has not increased in severity in the last two days. General Otis passed a good night without stimulants.

AVIATOR BRINGS WORD TO FUNSTON

Bears Dispatches From Pershing Headquarters and From Correspondents—Flying Time Two and a Half Hours.

Columbus, N. M., March 25.—Lieutenant Herbert Dargue, of the First Aeroplane squad, arrived here today after flying 165 miles from the interior of Mexico. He carried dispatches to headquarters and from correspondents at the front.

Dargue reported the flying conditions poor and stated that at one time he was forced to descend to within fifty feet of the earth on account of the rare air. It is freezing cold in the mountains at the front, he reported. His flying time was less than two hours and a half.

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MEN

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